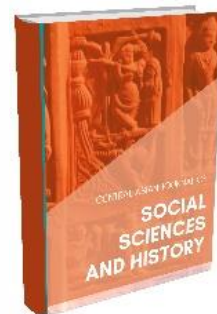




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



The “Cotton Affair” and Last Repressive Policy of the Center in Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

The article reveals the illegal activities of the investigative group of the USSR Prosecutor's Office during the period of repression by the Soviets of the “Cotton affair” in Uzbekistan, in particular, Navoi region, contrary to the rules of the investigation and its negative impact on the socio-economic life of society, causing serious tragic consequences, is scientifically analyzed.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 09-Jun-23

Received in revised form 15-Jun-23

Accepted 07-Jul-23

Available online 5-Aug-2023

Key word: “Cotton affair”, repressive policy, investigative group of the USSR Prosecutor's Office, illegal activity, illegal investigation, false accusation, violation of human rights, corruption, slander, tragic consequences.

At the initiative of the Kremlin, the last repressive policy was carried out in Uzbekistan in the 80s of the XX century. These Soviet repressions were called the “Cotton affair” campaign and were carried out mercilessly against all strata of the Uzbek people. The new political game of the Center led to another repression, turning Uzbekistan into a testing ground for illegal investigative methods. Thus, the repression against the “Cotton affair” in Navoi region, as in other regions, entailed serious socio-economic consequences and tragically affected the life of the Uzbek people. The repression of the “Cotton affair” initiated by the center consisted only of accusations, and such illegal methods as intimidation, coercion, coercion were used. During the repression of the “Cotton affair”, the repressors tortured all districts of the Navoi region, used illegal methods during the investigation, inflicted physical and moral pain on the accused. During this period, the investigative group of the USSR Prosecutor's Office, which was considered the main figure of political repression, acted in violation of the law. At the very beginning, in order to exaggerate the guilt of the agronomist, foreman, and

signalmen interrogated by the Prosecutor's office of the USSR, they were required to give false testimony, and the investigators brutally persecuted them, insulted them, and subjected them to physical torture. One of the victims of the repression Gaibulla Bekmurodov wrote the application to Kh. Yavkachev, a member of the Navoi region Court remained that the rights of the accused were not explained during the initial investigation period in 1985, while the interrogation protocols were deceived by the investigator into “written the thoughts you said”, when introducing the revision act, he was insulted and forcibly signed by the prosecutor's Office investigator Rozhiev [1]. G. Bekmurodov, who was not even acquainted with the protocol of the 1985 trial, was held in custody and got acquainted with the document only at the UIU UYA 64/IZ-7 of Kattakurgan. In order to exaggerate false accusations against the defendants during the investigation, he organized a false investigation against the defendant using such illegal methods as intimidation, rape, coercion, beatings. In particular, Shodi Azimov reported that brigadir Turob Juraev was beaten, insulted and forced to testify against Azimov. During the investigation, T.Juraev was brought face to face with Sh.Azimov, and although false testimony was not proven, he was attached to the criminal case in order to receive a bribe. Brigadir Khairullo Otakulov was also used in the prosecution of the defendant Fayzullo Rakhmatullayev. The investigators forced Kh.Otakulov to give evidence, beating him on the near of the Zerafshan River, in the remote area. 80 percent of those called to testify during the investigation conducted by supporters of Gidlian were forced to testify. They were forced to give false testimony because they threatened people who were called to a counter-demonstration, as well as various illegal actions [2]. At the end of the investigation, the defendants were forced to sign a document falsified by the investigator. Those who did not sign the act were forced to be beaten by policemen armed with batons.

It should be said that in the Navoi region, the judicial authorities announced the same type of unjust sentences in many criminal cases, and the employees of the investigative group carried out investigative actions using their official duties, abuse of official position, methods not allowed in the investigative process [3]. As in the republic as a whole, in the activities of the Prosecutor's Office of the Navoi region during the consideration of criminal cases in the “Cotton affair”, some sentences fully reflect the accusations made by the investigator against the accused by illegal methods, many criminal cases were transferred from one court to another, and the penalties were often changed, a sentence passed by one court was overturned by another court. As a result, the relevance and efficiency of work decreased, and recognition increased. So, the investigation team found cases of commutation of sentences to people who liked them or their release, strengthening the punishment of the poor [4].

In January 1987, at a court hearing chaired by H. Nazarova Toynazar Yuldashev, accused under articles 149, 149¹, 17-119¹ and the second part of 154 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR, said that “in agricultural 1983, the state farm “Zeravshan” did not buy cotton. At the investigation investigator Tokhtaev threatened me with this statement forced himself to write from his words. I do not confirm that I have made a recount [5]” shows that the judicial investigation process is one-sided – focused only on charges.

In most cases, false accusations made by investigators against the defendants exerted pressure on people who were called to testify, and material evidence was obtained in exchange for intimidation, coercion and the use of force. Brigadier General Toshmamatov from the Khatyrchinsky district said at a court hearing chaired by H. Nazarova, July 22, 1987: “I was brought to Navoi together with other foremen, and the investigators tortured me, saying that I bought cotton” then they made me write it down” he tells the truth [6]. In connection with the events that took place soon, the political and legal

literacy of people increased, the level of not turning away from the truth and recognizing their rights during subsequent investigative interrogations increased. For example, Kholmamat Akbotayev, who was the head of the brigade of the Khatyrchi district, did not confirm his testimony given at the investigation on April 26, 1986, that he did not buy cotton at all during these years. And another brigadir Sidik Karshiev said that he added 10,000 kg of cotton from the cotton processing plant “Communism” on fake invoices, and in return gave Norbotayev Ahmed 500 soums that's because detectives called me many times, and in the end I had to say that I bought it. The fact that Brigadir Abdihakim Salimov gave instructions not to confirm his testimony given at the previous investigation [7] indicates an increase in the legal literacy of ordinary people, and that they began to express their reaction to the repressive policy of the Center. A member of the Navoi Regional Court, N. Tukhtamyshov, summoned the investigators themselves to testify at a court hearing against A. Norbotayev and others, and positive steps are being taken to clarify the situation and pass a fair sentence.

In particular, according to investigator Mamurjon Akhmedov (investigator of the Uchkurgan district police Department of Namangan region), “our chief named Uring handed me a ready-made document. Based on the prepared document, I checked 128 tons of cotton. I interrogated A.Norbotayev when I first took him to Navoi to get sanctions. Huseynov (I.M.Huseynov, one of the heads of the investigative group in the region) brought the numbers of his cash registers in 1981, on the basis of which I drew up a protocol. I interviewed other people related to the prevention work of the collective farm allocated to us. Before starting the investigation, I had to look through the documents of the cotton gin plant, but the documents for 1981 were not found. Therefore, based on the inspection report, I conducted an investigation. At first I refused to investigate because there were no documents on this case.

Then they brought the bills from the cotton factory and pretended that this would be the basis for you. I wrote down the numbers on the purchased bills from the audit report of the auditor Vohidov, I did not check the correctness of this audit report. The defendants were not interested in money, I told our head P. Uring this idea. He personally supervised the criminal case of A. Norbutayev and others [8]. In the end, on his orders, I published the indictment[9]”, clearly demonstrating the repressive policy of the Center.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the activities of the investigative group of the CCNR Prosecutor's Office are based on illegal actions, and the relevant materials prove that the whole purpose is to suppress people with false accusations. The investigative group headed by T. Gdlyan, on the instructions of the Center, pursued a policy of repression under the pretext of combating theft and bribery, eventually transforming from the “Cotton affair” into the “Uzbek affair” and he showed his hypocritical policy, his true face.

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